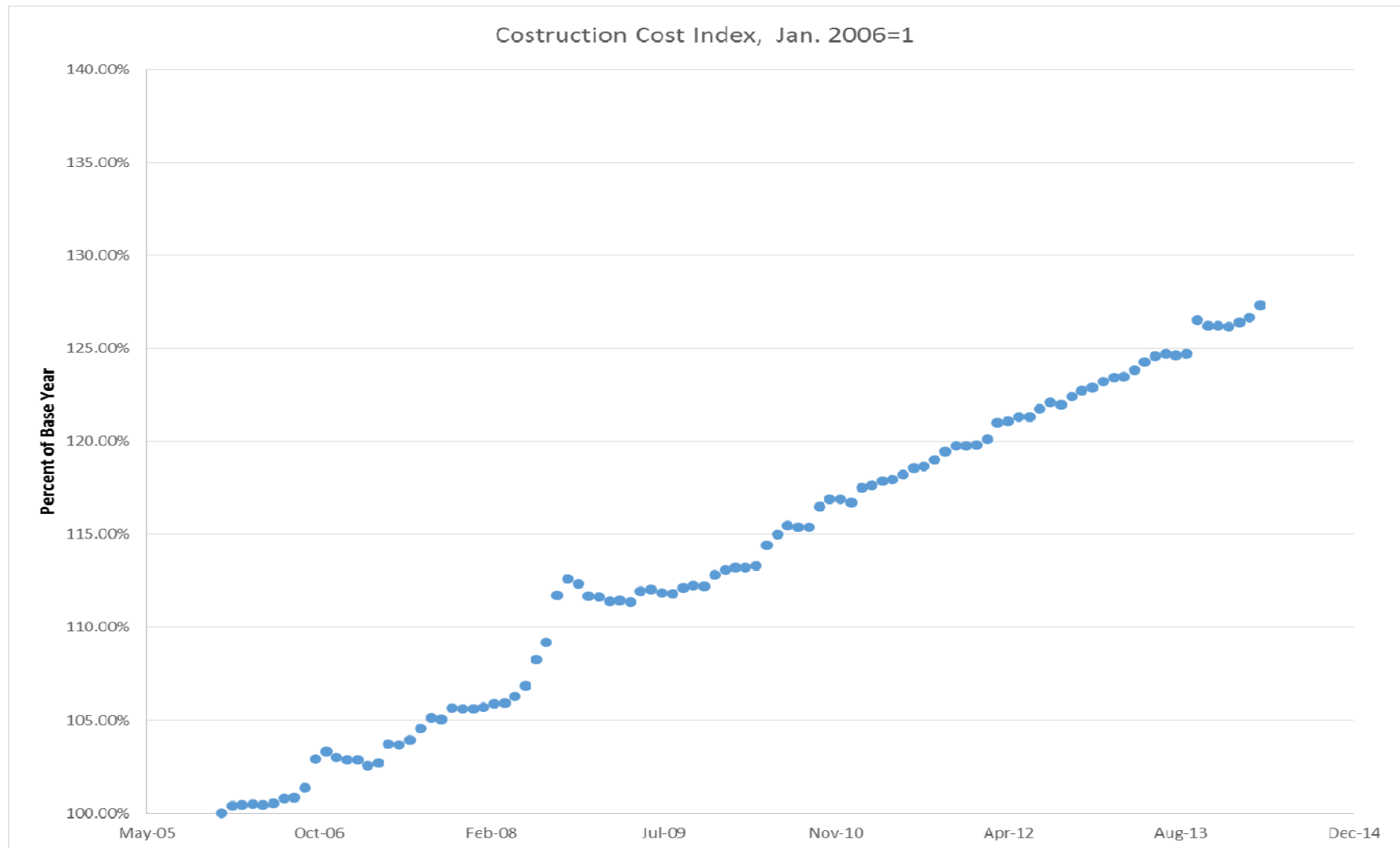

Economic Haul Radius as Affected by Diesel Fuel Cost

Andrew Reynolds ConE

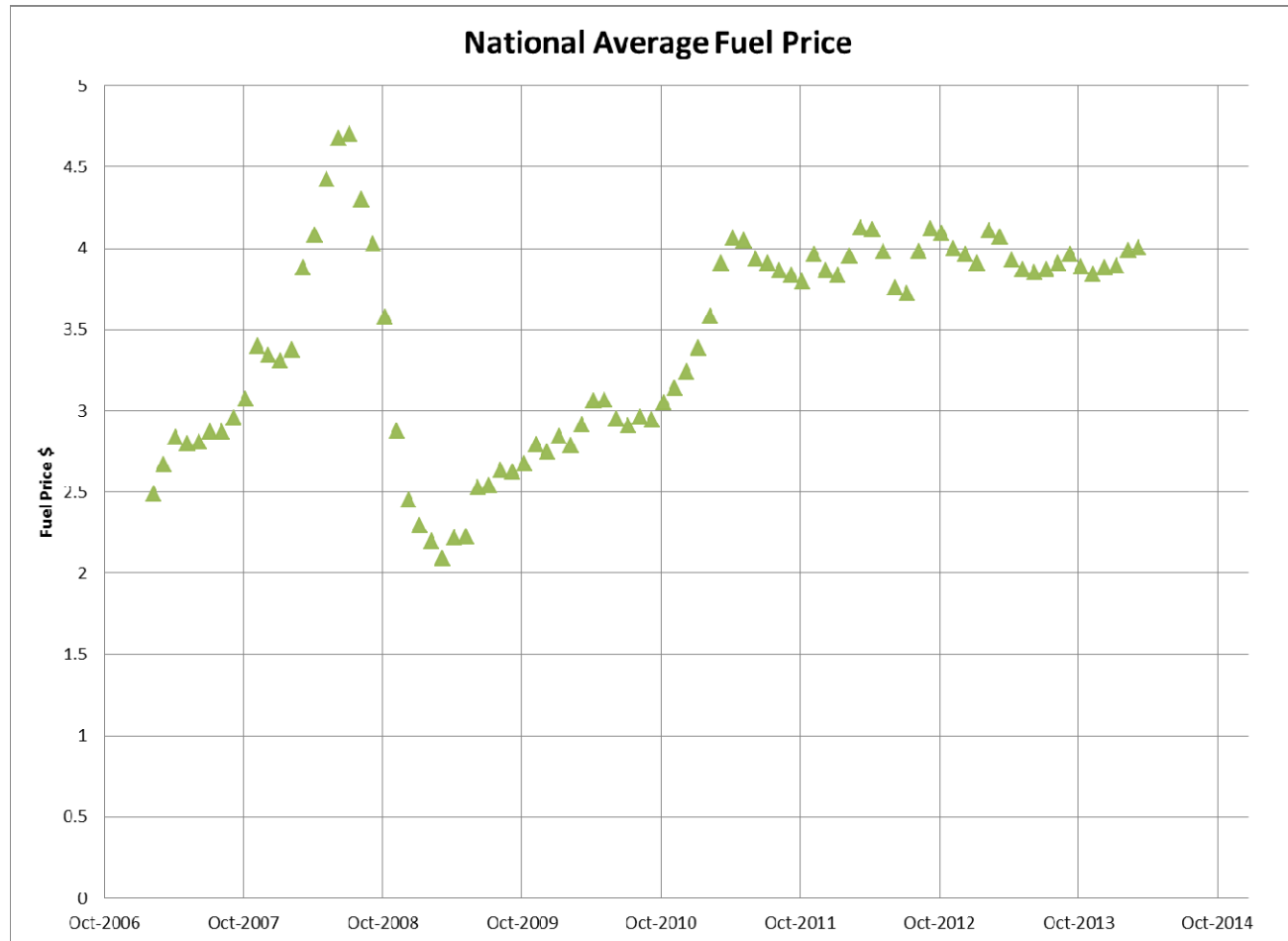
Objective

- Motivation
- Methods
- Results

Construction costs continue to increase



Fuel Price is Variable and Increasing



Aggregate

- Necessary for most construction
- Energy intensive to transport
- Variable quality
- Not all aggregates are suitable

Aggregate Quality

- Quality aggregate sources are limited

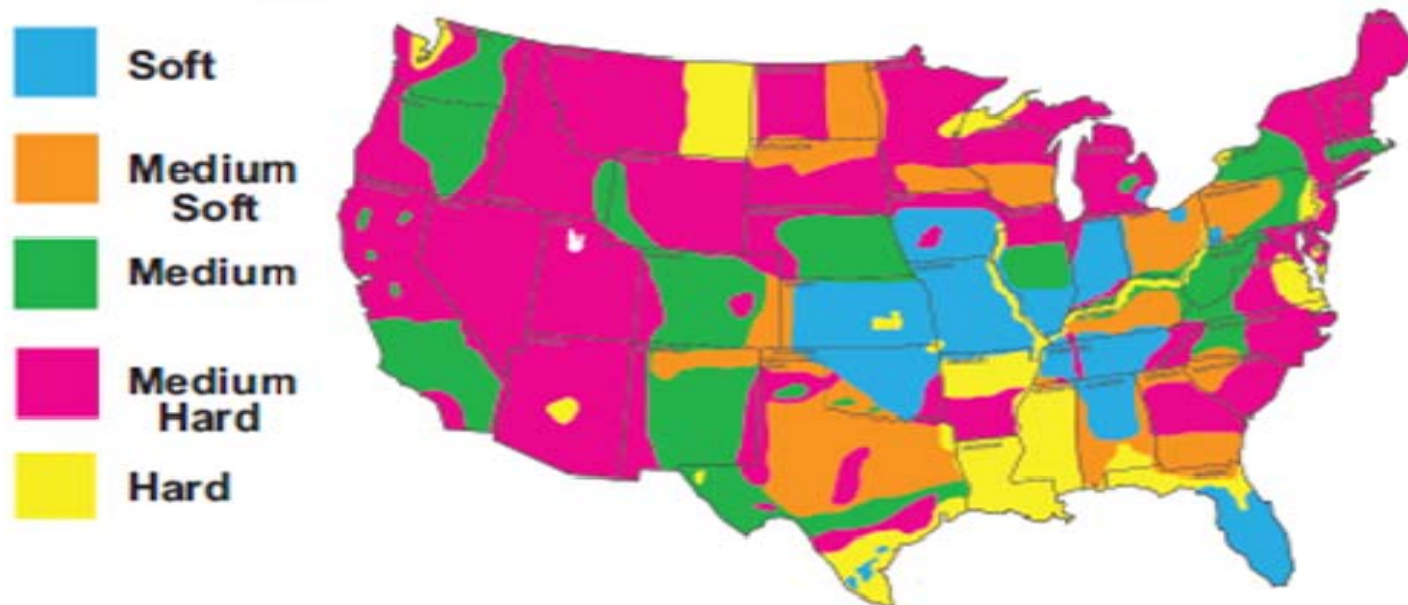
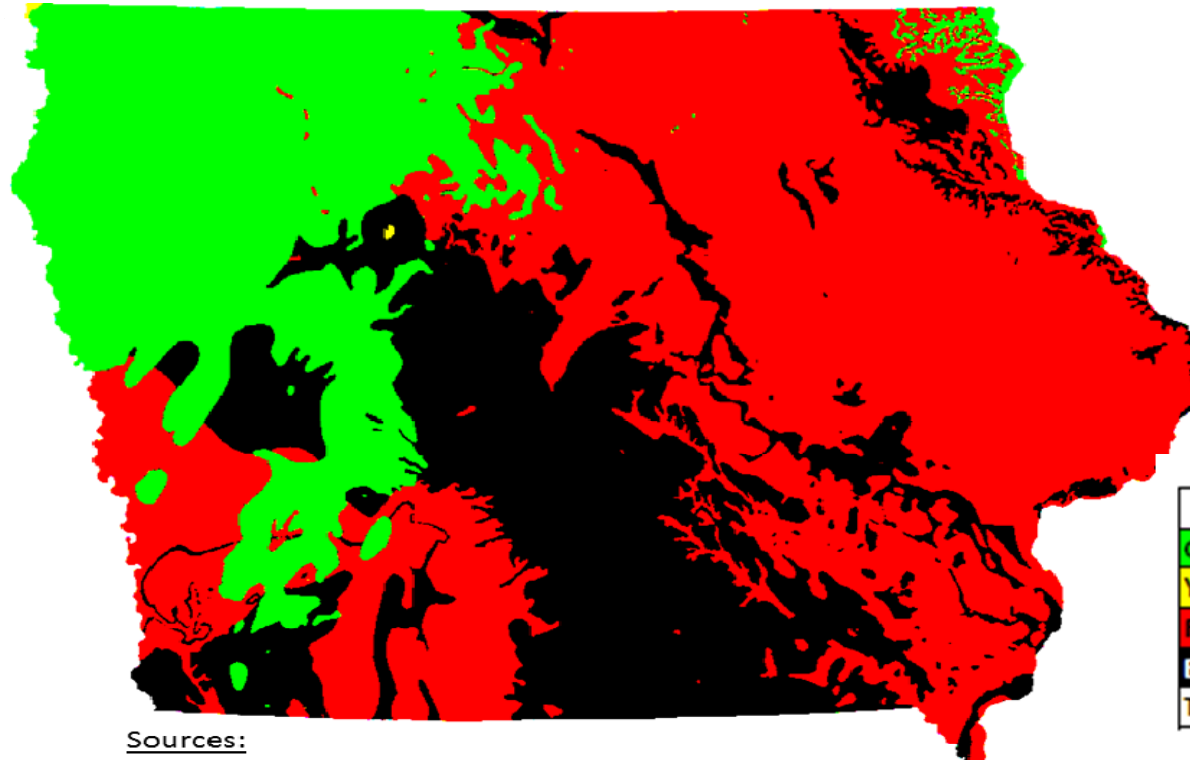


Figure 1. US Aggregate Quality Distribution

Aggregate Quality



Good Aggregates

**Marginal
Aggregates**

**Variable
Aggregates**

**Unacceptable
Aggregates**

Iowa Pixel Values

	Pixel Count	% of Total
Green	34293	23.95%
Yellow	140	0.10%
Red	68629	47.94%
Black	40104	28.01%
Total	143166	

Sources:

1. E. Erichson, A. Ulvik, K. Wolden, P.R. Neeb; *Aggregates in Norway—Properties defining the quality of sand, gravel and hard rock for use as aggregate for building purposes*, 2008.
2. Missouri Geologic Map Data, <http://mrddata.usgs.gov/geology/state/kml/mogeol.kmz>, 2005.
3. R. Hosking. *Road aggregate and skidding*. Transport Research Laboratory State-of-the-art Review 4, 1992.
4. Drawn using Google Earth.

Haul Radius

- $\text{Cost to Haul} = \frac{\$}{\text{Hr}} \text{Operation} \times \frac{\text{Haul Distance}}{\text{Haul Speed}}$
- For economic haul: $\text{Cost Haul} = \text{Cost Material}$
- $\text{Cost of Material} = \frac{\$}{\text{Hr}} \text{Operation} \times \frac{\text{Haul Distance}}{\text{Haul Speed}}$

Haul Radius

- $$\text{Haul Distance} = \frac{\text{Cost of Material} \times \text{Haul Speed}}{\$/\text{Hr Operation}}$$
- Because haul cost is assumed to account for a return trip to the point of origin:
- $$\text{Haul Distance} = 2 \times \text{Haul Radius}$$
- Which results in:
$$\text{Haul Radius} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\text{Cost of Material} \times \text{Haul Speed}}{\$/\text{Hr Operation}}$$

Haul Radius Values

- Cost of Material
 - Market price
- Haul Speed
 - Assumed for project
- Cost per Hour of Operation
 - Puerifoy Method

Puerifoy Method

- Robert L. Puerifoy

- Text: Construction Planning, Equipment and Methods

- Method accounts for

- Time value of money
 - Equipment life and annual use
 - Tire, maintenance, oil and fuel use
 - Interest, insurance, storage, taxes
- Driver cost added to method for full hourly cost

Model

- Common truck chosen
 - Freightliner 122SD
- Price: \$150,000
(New)
- Specs: 505HP
(Max)



Fuel Price

<http://www.eia.gov/petroleum/gasdiesel/>

- Stochastic model of fuel price

12mo	18mo	24mo
3.919	3.952	3.971

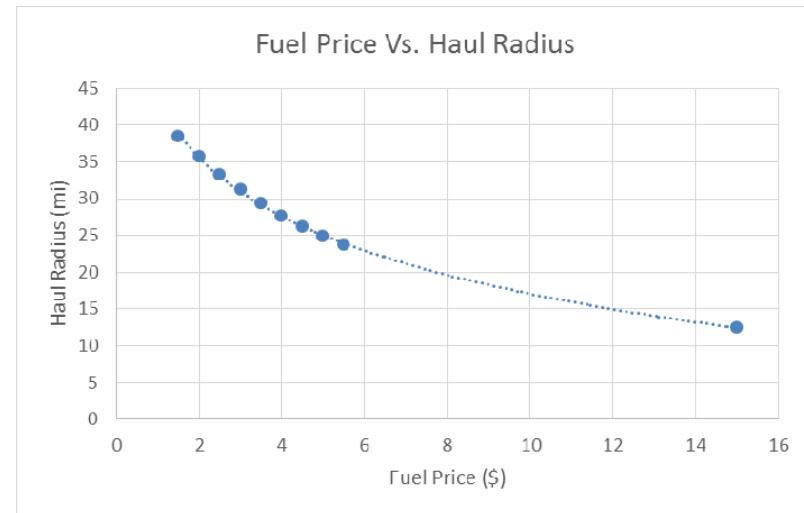
- Uses Monte Carlo Simulation
- Radius result

Haul Rad.	23.9 mi	12mo
Haul Rad.	23.8 mi	18mo
Haul Rad.	23.8 mi	24mo

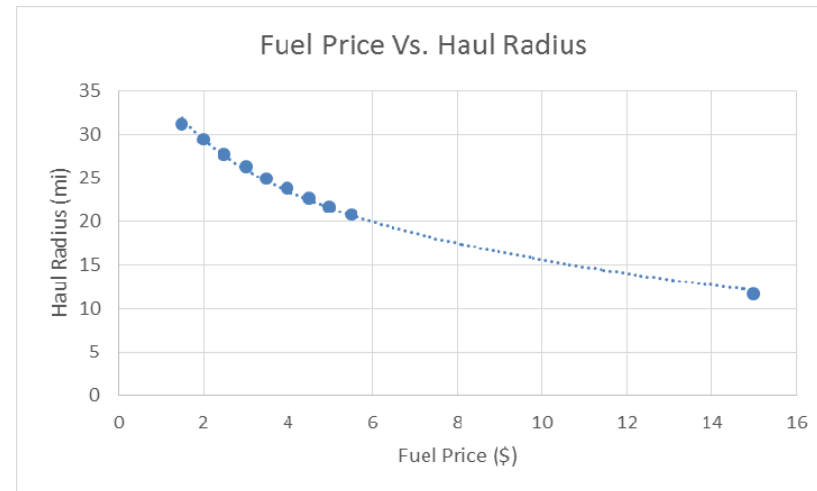
Mar-2014	4.001	4.001	4.001
Feb-2014	3.984	3.984	3.984
Jan-2014	3.893	3.893	3.893
Dec-2013	3.882	3.882	3.882
Nov-2013	3.839	3.839	3.839
Oct-2013	3.885	3.885	3.885
Sep-2013	3.961	3.961	3.961
Aug-2013	3.905	3.905	3.905
Jul-2013	3.866	3.866	3.866
Jun-2013	3.849	3.849	3.849
May-2013	3.87	3.87	3.87
Apr-2013	3.93	3.93	3.93
Mar-2013	4.068	4.068	4.068
Feb-2013		4.111	4.111
Jan-2013		3.909	3.909
Dec-2012		3.961	3.961
Nov-2012		4	4
Oct-2012		4.094	4.094
Sep-2012		4.12	4.12
Aug-2012			3.983
Jul-2012			3.721
Jun-2012			3.759
May-2012			3.979
Apr-2012			4.115
Mar-2012			4.127

Model Results

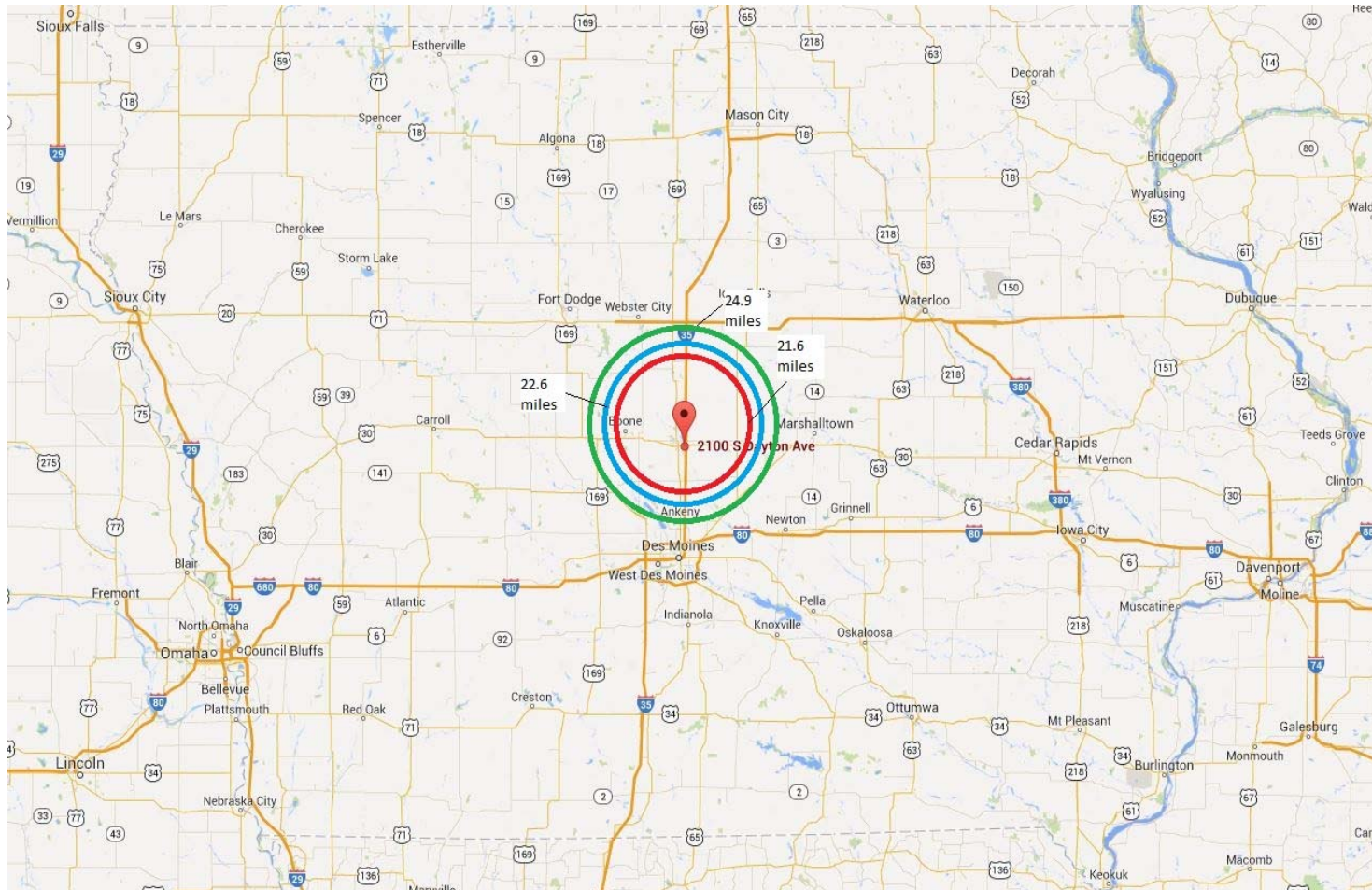
\$23/Hr Driver



\$38.29/Hr Driver



Haul Radius



\$3.50

\$4.50

\$5.50

Summary

- Fuel Price affects hauling costs
- Hauling cost determines economic haul radius
- High fuel costs can cause some projects to be uneconomical
- Alternatives

Thank you!

Dr. Douglas Gransberg, PE
Yashasvi Raj